## UP LIKE A ROCKET

New York and Chicago Grow With Great | pidity.

## FEW PERTINENT SUGGESTIONS

John McGovern and Andrew H. Green Write of Great Cities-A Woman's View.

The behavalist founders of the republic the United States, Joy, Hamilton and Vashington, as interpreted by Marshall, one Calmey Adams, Seward and Liberin, so felt is our day through the decrept or lactic previncial states as the spinal life of break of our system.

These opposites place more and more to in rear as demangagenes and confidence men at the superiority of our federal instatutions and aparts are seen by the rising generations.

In preparties as the subsidiary states have this fuderal or national instinct do bey rise to the success of the nation. I apprehend that it will take another con-I apprehend that it was taken an extensive neighbor and that probably not an extensive to perhaps a foreign was to permanent swithe the supremacy of the nation in ev-cy uncriminal mind.

ery uncriminal mind.

The weakness of the federal government now is due to the states who contribute to it their representative calliffs as schators, justices and even presidents.

The last message of the governor of South Carolina, the most wayward of all our early provinces, shows the failure of an obstreperous state severeignty in the refusal of the people, though they disobey the federal laws of suffrage, to pay their taxes, maintain their public schools, upholid-their one university—the first one where free trade, rebellion and secondon were taught retieffion and secusion were taught-o ties. Good citizens of such a state must inful federalism at Washington, and so, I think, when we have a less meromary prospaper press and can for less income full more truth the poorer and rangeder states will come in like the prostipal son and my, "Fatner, I have sinned against beaven and in thy sight, make me one of

The mecession of dull states, the good me of great states, all bear toward raisog and respecting the one federal father we do not feel the rib taken from our body, and applies that subtraction to delightful

Cost of the one public estate have come all these railways, school sections, new and great cities, irrigating works, mines, etc. Where the federal works are expensive the state politicians make them so. Who would not rather trust the United States engineers than a state legislature, either for wisdom or virtue?

The fatts heretofore lacking in the supreme logislature through local and press demanagery will, when restored, make hince at Washington the public standard. Liberty has descended to us through tim-orous and excitable men like Jefferson, as a

oreus understhable men like Jefferson, as a stockade surrounded by Indiana. Laberty cought to be not the american of mutual egotiets, but the beautiful respect and har-mony between man and his family.

The unequal civilization of the parts of our country, the assembling as tribes in-

stead of fellow countrymen, the law of life and property in one part, the law of spann and force in smaller part, the long results very and next available of taxes, must and will yield.

Excessive wealth ought to be taxed in its full proportion, not more, for remove the

The church has become momentity, except The church has become momenticy, except as a dead pull back on held and noble thinking. Literature, until the other day, had no care from the lessmaking power, Science is deing well, but is taking fat tells from its goraction. Would not a better interpretation of government than ours have bought the telephone at the outset for a million dellars instead of taking every customer in two generations fifty dellars a

Europe is influencing us greatly, and that well last long and probably for our good. What could we learn from North Carolina or Indiana that would be better than

Burgens in recurred We can be recurred our parentry, includ-ing the \$500,000 of our blacks, for an empire with at servants might almost be without become or utually. What have these westered statements to discipling the The farmers see without public spirit or they would have better roads and conveniences. Brust the cities and the villa the are to come the immediate helps to

Individual, life needs more liberty than degree and fashion will arread. He who confiscation my Sunday to seem his super-

When metrouse, free lagleed it will not cost us so usuch to live, for flashin and thursh thrism upon our acquirement slavery. The house, see, should be free, the civil and The home, son, already be free, the civil and not the circular power about do all the marrying; these broken borner are often the result of the mercenary and secret print marrying the dissolute, the half grown-sul the removing to each other.

Temperature and legislation bever latin to do with each other. Lapure ought to be impressed and adulterating browen to wear

Weman's great treamph, and cam's, tonbelieve alone and uninfluenced for a man. Forhaps the old maids might be given the Australian ballot to widen the understand

strate moseties merrying the law's fune tions in the more of mornings by Spanish in-quisitions and ion often directed by men of

Mornely permeted amundity. The United States not the Texas contrived interstate commission—ought to be a strong power in our rullwave and loosen ographs. The world is interested in our becoming not a Christian so much so a hand seemed upon the people's will and the other free to labor for their lasting

I hope the most honored American in pad will be licerge Washington. GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

Rate Field's Personnt.

What American now living will be most

Subscience for 188227 Grown Chrokand, if he fightle the expeces of his bear friends. Vower ware the residence oxigirenting this republic as great-ingless makes as those which the next presi-lent of the United States must meet and makes. On those growner depends one sairation for many a rear to exten beauty the nemonity of a greet and enlightened parent in the White flower, and have such a ver-lies as I predict should Grover Chrydand perces intracelf to be the George Washington and Abeabam Libertics of this generation.

Where will be our ground site? for all periability Chicago. There will be considered cities in the west press poors besential and extensive than first Lake City, but unionself signs fail Chicago will

muly as they now study fashion; If they
go in" for sound bodies such as mature in
moded the mothers of the human race to
moved. If they teach their children self report and respect for authority, Americans
i must will regard their ancestors of 1980 as
the less than vulgar, ignorant heathers.
What is the future of the servent prob-

again, all depends on women. When by know their own business and learn the making of Christianity there will be no

In deese?

Once more the question must be settled by women. Should American women do their own thinking in the next hundred years they will not import their fashlons, and they will wear nothing that interferes with a magnificent physical development. Trains will be reserved for the house, corrects and high heels will be sent to coventry, the waist line will be just below the bosom, and Ataiants will five again.

Is the condition of the laboring class likely to become more or less dependent?

There has been a stearty improvement in the condition of what is falsely called the "laboring class." as though no one worked except the manual laborer. I only hope that the brain worker will be as well paid in 1998 as will be the manual laborer, who is fast controlling the fates of this republic and reducing human capacity to a dead level of unclinarity. All men should be born free, but all men are not born equal, trades unions to the contrary. There always have been, as there always will be, leaders. In temperance legislation?

So sailed temperance legislation is a temporary absention of well meaning but narrow minded men and women with whom sentimestedity supplants reason, and who actually think morals are an affair of legislation. One hundred years hence personal liberty will be usore than a phress. When it is a fact sumptuary laws will be as impossible as witch burning is now.

KATE FIELD.

Nym Crinkle on Literature and the Drama What will be the condition of literature and drama 100 years bence? To keep the answer to this question out

To keep the answer to this question out of the category of mere guesses on the one hand and save it from the imputation of rash prediction on the other, it must be deduced from the indications of the present.

There is a feverish energy in every department of intellectual life just now that is symptomatic. Every person of fairly good education and of restless mind writes a book. As a rule, it is a more standard writes.

a book. As a rule, it is a superflotal book, but it swells the bulk and it indicates the cerebral unrest that is trying to express it-self. We have arrived at a condition in which more books are printed than the world can read. This is true not only of books that are not worth reading, but it is All this I take to be the result of an in-

All this I take to be the result of an in-tellectual affranchisement that is new, and of a dissemination of knowledge instead of a concentration of culture. Everybody wants to say something. But it is slowly growing upon the world that everybody

has not got something to say.

Therefore one may even at this moment detect the causes which will produce reaction. In 100 years there will not be so many books printed, but there will be more said. That seems to me to be inevitable. It is certainly in the direction of intellectual de-velopment, which implies that man reaches a condition individually and socially, if he progresses at all, in which he cares less about talking than about doing. But, taking the whole bulk of current

literature, good, bad and indifferent, and acknowledging that as a mass it is more active than profound, there is nevertheless an observable tendency in it—it is measurably moving toward a somewhat!

If we can get the direction and the ratio we may reasonably measure its progress during the next century. Now what is that tendency?

vestigate the material without perceiving that its alow advance is toward a better humanity, a closer fraternity, a broader charity. These signs are unmistakable even in its lighter veins of cynicism and persi-

Sine-tenths of all the imaginative writers are jibing at the wrongs of society. The other teath are jibing at the political short-comings. Of course they have ideals, against which they adjust the real. Some of these deals are made of mounbeams; some are wildly impracticable; others are fantasics on Plato's notion or travesties of More's dream. But the incentive is a restless sense of imperfection and a growing conscious-ness of a central sun somewhere in the moral and intellectual universe which is pulling all things to it. When this is not a distinctly theistic feeling, it is a vague

philosophic counterpart of it.
So far as this is a gain in unity and reasonableness, it is a permanent gain. I can conceive of no political or social disaster that will destroy it.

The philosopher who undertakes to survey this ground needs not be an extreme optimist to see that there is a distinct ethical gain in the aggregate of intellectual work. When it does not lost it reflects, in broken and uncertain gleams, the spirit of the age, and that spirit stands for a better solidarity and a nobler destiny for man. Under all the factors that must influence

the intellectual future, breader and deeper than any of them lies education. If you want to find out what the future man will say you will have to ask, What will be

At this moment the whole educational energy of the country is centering itself on the want of an ethical basis of instruction. It is not alone the Catholic church that objects to the system which makes smart men instead of good men. Some of the wisest of Protestant teachers have concelled that our public school system is fatally deficient in the elemental teaching which develops the moral sense and makes bonest citizens.

This protest, I take it, is another form of the reaction spains the intense materialism of the time. But it is also a sign of intellectual development. No one who studies it can doubt that the education of our youth during the next fifty years will be in a measure freed from the mathemat-

ical restrictions of the present courses.

If we now recognize the fact that labor everywhere is insisting that more time to study and rest shall be taken from toll and said this to the fact that the studies promise to improve in the direction of ethics, I do not see how we can avoid the coucl that, barring some great and incalculable convolution that would throw mankind backward a hundred years, the coming in-tellectual workers will be less superficial, more thoroughly equipped for their work, of larger views and broader catholic spirit, with less creed in their religion and two-of God and humanity. The encyclopedic man, who makes a show of knowing all things, will give way to the specialist, who makes an affect to know one thing soil

The newspaper which has made a hold incurated into current literature has with the stimulus of competition overdone the matter, and there is already a tendency to go to the curiew for expressions of opinton. We have continually of the demoralization of the press, which means the popularization of the resempaper at the expense of con-viction. There is going to be a reaction in that field. There ought to be, and there understandly will be in New York or some other commercial and intellecting American renter, a press which will express the convicts as of the wisest minds in all departments of thought, irrespective of what party or a cosporation or an advortises

know it well.

bringle, whose convictions cannot be fright and and whose good will cannot be called forting the power of the press on to the thread standard, and the options will mand the strengths of the world. It is

the factities for gathering it and disseminating it increase, the intelligent public will want something else. They will reduct as well as apprehend.

They will have more because to think. The present rate of headleds material activity cannot be kept up for another hundred years. Already a new class is multiplying, which is reaging the interest that its fathers made possible with drudgery and heart failure. The continent is all explored and nearly all surveyed. There will scarcely be another Pike's peak fever. While I am writing this the statesmen of the country are asking themselves if it is not time to make laws which shall restrict if they do not put a stop to intragention.

ot put a stop to immigration.

In 100 years Denver will be as big as New ork and in the center of a vast population If the republic remains politically compact and doesn't fall apart at the Mississippi river, Canada will be either part of it or an independent sovereignty, and the northern share of the Gulf of Mexico will be the

shore of the Gulf of Mexico will be the flavours of the western continent.

It is not possible to estimate the per-petuity and progress of the United States without feeling that its political majora; and its benedicent freedom will react upon the intellectual expression of the people. The solidarity, the general happiness of the nation, will find an outcome in nobler works of art and science.

the nation, will find an outcome in nobler works of art and science.

In that hundred years we will have matured our poet and found our Mohere or our Shakespeare.

The gestation of genius is by centuries. Of course I do not suppose that the incoming century will bring the millennium. We all know that progress often depends on disaster as character depends on suffering and no one can tell what upheavals are in store for us. History, on the whole, is very sad reading, and it is the lesson not of unfaterupted material prosperity, but of rise, decline and fall.

But in our present rate of progress is

rise, doefine and fall.

But in our present rate of progress is much hope and some calculable signs. In 100 years the public will desire better reading, because it must reach a better plane of thinking. The germs of great universities will have matured their fruit by that time. The world will be in closer touch. Mercy will march with war and arbitra-tion precede it. Somewhere the nation will have an intellectual capital with a

will have an intellectual capital with a national library and a national theater. It will have developed an art school of its own. The ideal man and woman will have an opportunity to use all plastic arts, and will speak to us in literature and drama. The homes of the country will have been quadrapled, and it is the home that fixes the status of the theater. As we increase the enjoyments of the family circle we lessen the attraction of the cheap public enter-tainments, which depend upon the hotels and the floating population.

We can see even now that sectarian bar-

riers are crumbling. Men are climbing over the ecclesiastical fences to get nearer to each other, and they have found that as they come together they approach the ternal reason.
In a bundred years man will have learned

the lesson of trusting his brother, and the nation which has drawn all peoples to it with a cosmic gravitation and lifted them with freedom and confidence will also have destroyed the prejudices of race and the

Such a view presents the new solidarity of fraternity, but it is the old lesson which that first democrat deuntlessly proclaimed

A. C. WHEELER (Nym Crinkle).

When the old saw grinder said that "We can judge of the future only by the past" and predicted that "The things which will be are the things which have been," I replied to him in the Hebrew language with the word "Amen!" Well, then, suppose that the wiscacres of the Fifteenth century while hanging up these maxims had judged of the future

Sixteenth century by the past Fourteenth century, and concluded that the one must be even as the other had been, it would now be evident to us of this time that they disl not foresee the consequences of the discovery of America, or of Gutenberg's invention,

of America, or of Gutenberg's invention, or of Luther's antipapal mutiny, or of the doom of Islam, or of the Renaissance.

So, again, if the wiscaces who lived at the opening of last century, ghen Louis XIV was king of France and William III was the sovereign of the British American colonies, believed that their century would leave things as they found them, it would now be evident to us who live at this time that they had not forecast the events of 1776 in this country, or those of 1776 in ice, or many others that were on reconbefore the year 1800.

And so yet again it may be taken for granted that the wiseacres who worked the old saw at the opening of our own Nine-teenth century, while judging the future by the past, did not have any prevision of the transformations to be brought about during the century in South America, Asia and Africa, or even in such European coun

tries as Germany and Italy.

I cannot foretell the course or the operations of the whirliging of time during the next hundred years. I am disposed to sur-miss that the historian who in 1966 makes record thereof will have to get up a big book.

I guess that there will be great, political
and social changes in our country before
the year 1990, and that these changes will be advantageous to the community at large. I guess that before the next century shall end the functions and powers of our gov-ernment will be greatly entarged, that mil-roads, telegraphs and many other things now held as private spoil will be public property, that law, medicine and theology will be more reasonable than they now are that the inventions and discoveries will be greater than we have ever yet had, and that the welfage of mankind will be higher than it is in this age of confusion.

JOHN SWINTON

Followed Advice. Wife-The doctor said my nerves were in a terrible condition, and that I must take something.

Hasband-Did you follow his direc-Wife-Ye I took a \$10 bill I found

in your pocket. - Exchange. "What's the mattaw with Cholly?"

"He's in a dweadful fix." "He's so pwoficent in tring Ascot scawfs that every person takes them fall weady made ties."-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Might Want to See Her Mary-If you please, 'm, are you at ome to Mrs. Johnson, as 'es just ruog

Mistress-Only if she is wearing anything new. If so, show her in. - Funny Circumstances Alter Cases. Judge-You are here on a charge of

stealing wood and are liable to pay a Do you plead guilty or not guilty? Prisoner-That depends, your honor. whether the fine is a big one or not .- Fa-

Clerk Madam is this the eachboy that took were married? Costomer I think not for he was

with it .- Chicago Inter Comen. A Vernthefut Philosophus Johnny, don't you waste you were as

about the exe of that boy when he started

big as your brother William Nam," said the small buy, "I don't I might be in love with a girl .-- to

SHE WILL MAKE A FINE SHOW

Repreduction of the Salon at Versailles Where Franklin and His Colleagues Made the Treaty.

Frenchmen are essentially sentimen-tal. If any doubts of this existed they would be dispelled by the action of the government of France in selecting a design for its building at the world's fair. The young republic, now in the throes of compileations that are as anxiously watched by the monarchies of Europe as by lovers of freedom in the United

FRANCE AT THE FAIR

tectural display' may be, this palace adorned with soulptures and parintings from the most famous studies of Paris. The Official Headquarters of the French Republic.

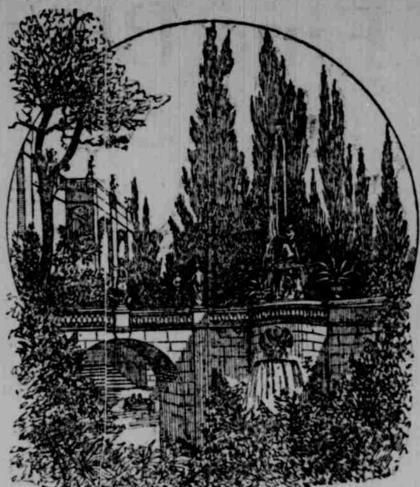
The Official Headquarters of the French Republic.

The Official Headquarters of the fair. They are to be brought to the cago and arranged in the grand salon just as they now are in Versallies. Every wase, medial and other token that La Payotte received will be here. Some of these treasures have felt the weight of hostile hands, and narrowly escaped the riot of reckins troops when France was threatened by war. One of the trophies, a huge silver urn, preadelphia lacks the massive cover the once adorned it. This was carried away by Prussian troops when they sucked the city. In other respects the collec-tion is complete. WILLIAM IGLEHEART.

COMING TO CHICAGO.

Infanta Eulatic and Her Husband Pre-parting for the Journey.

Infanta Eulatic, who will represent Queen Regent Christina at the Chi-cago Columbian exposition, and her husband, Prince Antoine, who will accompany her to America, are already making their preparations for the states, selected as the pattern for its official headquarters at the Columbian exposition a building around which the tender memories of Americans will evereing. It is the palace of Vermilles, in which, on February 6, 1778, the first treaty between the United States and any foreign power was signed. The war for independence had ended in the freedom of the colonies, and there, in the sumptuous salon of the palace. Benmaking their proparations for the jour-ney. The date of their arrival in New York is now being considered by the foreign office. A small court of gran-



ERRNCH GARDEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

a treaty that gave new life to the American states and bound the two nations in ties that have strengthened with the years. It was not deemed either feasible or necessary to reproduce the entire palace, so the French committee will merely reproduce the sump-tuous room in which the historic treaty was signed.

Years afterward, when the services of La Fayette came to be fully appreciated, he was the recipient of many valuable trophies from cities and citizens in the new world, who overwhelmed him with testimonials of their affection. In time these trophies passed into the hands of the French government, and, appropriately enough, they were arranged in the very salon in which the first treaty of the United States was signed. It seemed to be peculiarly fitting that these trophies should be returned to America and placed on exhibition at the fair. The present generation hears a pleasing legend the story of the lashing captain of French dragoons urrendering his command and drawing his sword in the cause of our liberty. The Frenchmen could have paid Americans no more graceful tribute than in bringing those priceless tokens of Marquis de La Payette to Chicago and setting them up in a restored salon of the palace of Versatlies.

M. Dubisson, one of the most celebrated architects in the republic, was selected to superintend the preparations. Although his monuments stand in pulhe buildings throughout all France, M. Dabisson was willing to forego the house of making a design of his own for the government headquarters, and merely copy the historic room. Other foreign countries have employed elab-orate designs for their buildings and creeted headquarters both presentious and costly. The Frenchmen content hemselves with the La l'avette room and several offices adjoining. These are just in the rear of the historic salon. A colounade of graceful design, in three sections like the sides of a rectangle, lights these rooms with another small beliding, composed of two large rooms and a restibule. In the largest of these come the city of Paris will show its entire system of municipal governnent, an exhibit from which many American cities may be able to get mmerous valuable suggestions.

The impression produced by the callding, now nearly finished by the covernment of France, will be that of two separate buildings, connected by a olomnade, and between which lies an deal Parisian garden. The colomnade gives an effect similar to the Trocadero. The outer wall is to be righly decorated with paintings showing views of various government buildings and scenes about the city of Paris. The front line of the colemnate is open. A series of reamental columns rises gracefully to the roof. Vasca, filled wish flowers from the finest conservatories of the gay capital, are placed between these columns. Fountains in the garden send rivatal sprays across the posturosque

The French building has been given one of the next commanding and accessible rites on the world's fair granule. It rises near the shore of Luke Michigan, just out of the fire art valuetes. After leaving that section of he park kept for state club homes. It the first building to great the eye. issued and well-hopt hontevert line between this historic tophting and the granife pared top is of Lake Michigan.

jamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur | calling at Porto Rico, where they will Lee, delegates from the colonies, made remain for a day. Hence they will procoed to Havana, remaining five days. During their sojourn in Cuba they will make a visit either to Matanzas or Santiago. From Cuba the party will sail for New York on a first-class Spanish croiser. Their stay in the United States will be a short one.

Infanta Eulalie, who is the aunt of the youthful king of Spain, is the most charming member of the Spanish royal family. Lately her health has been delicate, and it is whispered that she is suffering with consumption. It is hoped that a sea voyage and a change of climate will prove beneficial to her. Formerly she was the merriest of the Spanish infantas, but since her marriage to Prince Antoine, which occurred in 1986, when the infanta was twentytwo years old, she has fallen into a state of settled melancholy. The marriage was an unhappy one. Prince Antoine is dull and uninteresting and is not held in high favor anywhere. He is the son of Prince Autoine of Orleans, Duke Montpensier.

Headquarters for Journalists.

Headquarters for newspaper men from all parts of the country will be opened in the Illinois state building by May 1. The commission has appointed J. W. Page, secretary of the National Editorial association, to have charge of the headquarters. Five thousand dollars has been appropriated for the pur-pose, and the Illinois board intends to act as host to visiting representatives of the press. Ample facilities for the convenience and comfort of all editors and correspondents will be provided. Stenographers and guides will be supplied to attend the visitors.

Mrs. Morrison Duncan, of Naughton. Fife, has sent some quaint needlework to be exhibited in the Woman's building. Lady Strathmore has loaned a piece of ancient embroidery and a piece of the bed-hangings which belonged to Patrick, earl of Kinghorn, flourished in 1960. From Lady Aberdeen comes a portiore worked by a counters in 1740. The Houston school of needlework, the Ayrahire school and the Royal Edinburg repository have also sent fine specimens of needlework.

French Sallors to Chicago. Thirty sailors from the French pavy are now in Chirago, under command of M. de Rollmoourt, a lieutenant in the service, to guard the French exhibit. They will remain at the exposition until it closes. The detachment comprises four quartermasters, four captains of tops, four boatswains and eighteen

Where No Rain Ever Falls. According to Beizoni, the hottest tract in the world is that between the first and second cateract of the Nile. ewing to there being no rain whatiting the country do not credit the phecomeson of water falling from above. For that reason all the movements therealouts are perfectly preserved regardiesi of their age. Buckinglance found the chalk marks of the builders still perfect on the stones of a structure teft unfinitional four thousand years ago.

The entreed courf of Port Jose dechied that the appropriation providing for the expense of an exhibit at Chicago was illegally made. This will make a Perceina exhibit at the world's fair

MADE TO SAVE TIME

Late Inventions Designed to Save Labor and Time.

QUEER ELECTRICAL DEVICES

Pocket Flacks for "Prohibition States," Folding Bath Tubs - Work of Many Ingenious Minds.

It is hard to believe that an article which has a purety religious use would be patentable or that the cost of obtaining a patent would be consid-ered a profitable investment. Yet an Ohio inventor has taken out letters patent on a folding confessional, em-bodying all the comforts of home. A newly patented process of manufac-turing steet has been purchased by the



Carnegie steel company. Instead of forming steel by adding spiegeleisen or ferro-manganese to the charge in the Bessemer converter after decarburizing the iron by the blast, the molten metal is run into a receiving vessel which consmall quantity of the metal is first run in, then the carbon is spread upon its surface and finally the full converter charge is discharged. This process, it is expected, will reduce the cost of manufacturing steel.

Thomas A. Edison has obtained a patent on the generation of the electric current which may lead eventually to the solution of the problem of gener-

ating electricity from combastion. Edison's method consists substantially in generating electricity in a heated chamber, exhausted of air, from the reaction of carbon with a chemical compound, the nature of which is not yet disclosed. The walls of the chamber form one electrode and a carbon rod the other. Much may be expected from this latest invention of the "Wizard of Menlo Park" if his chemical is a cheap one. The discovery certainly embodies

new principles.

The Japanese bury their dead sitting in tubs in a cramped and uncomforta-ble position, and the New York dweilers in flats take their baths in a similar manner. It is doubtful which of the two fates is preferable. Bath tubs in modern flats are of the size of a generous soup tureen and it is necessary to bathe by the installment plan.

A Chicago fiend, not satisfied with

the present almost microscopical proportions of these tubs has invented a folding one which may save an inch or so more of space, and which, according to him, "satisfies the most critical and artistic lover of household art." new tub, when folded together, is about three feet six inches in height, something less than two feet thick, and slightly wider than its depth. down, a water reservoir, heated by a gas or gasoline jet, with a cock opening into the tub, is disclosed. The tub is made of any metal, lined or unlined with porcelain. Its appearance claimed to be "neat, ornate and chaste, especially when the surrounding case to the verisimilitude of a pisno. It made also in a cabinet form, with beveled looking glasses. For anyone who desires to bathe in his parior it

will be a decided acquisition. A few years since the market w flooded with electric bairbrashes, toothbrushes, bathbrushes and belts. warranted to cure various ailments. Whether electricity can exercise any therapeutic action more than a stimulus to the nerves and muscles is doubtful, but the medical applications of the galvanic current are constantly in-creasing. One of the latest departures is an apparatus for applying electricity to the eyes and ears. To reach the deliente optic nerves an appliance having the outward appearation of a pair of spectacles without the crystals is used. In place of the gineses spenge or other absorptive material is in circuit contact with the eyes, and an appendix for connection with the mose is joined



lated and the current does not affect any part save at the points of contact of the absorptive material with the Soul. The twely itself serves as a return conductor for the current.

For the ears, the apparatus is shaped something like a abeleton of an ear muff, wires passing around the lobes holding the device in position. These wires are insulated conductors of the current, sod from them branches an arm terminating in a small piece of sconge, which rests against the tympsnum and acts as the electrode. For both of the devices a single call battery of low potentiality is used. Too high a current might destroy either sight or bearing, and the strongth must be care fully graduated.

While ministers and metaphysicians have wrestled vainly with the discover problem, an Ottawan Canada, genius, in inventing an electric hot water bottie, has done much toward alleviating, if not obviating, one of the principal contributory causes. There is no more necessity now for cold, anamic feet, in comparison with which inicies are cheerful and conforting not need any wife or husband be now bortared by glocial spinal applications. This Canadian philanthropist has devised an india rabber bestie which can be fastened to any locandescent electric light wire and which can be heated signest instan-tancousle by pressing the button. In size

the bottle is about one foot king and the bottle is about one foot long and some six inches in diameter, both long and broad enough to best the sole of any frost cust of Chingo. Isside, the wire, which enters through a lead cylinder forming the neck of the bottle, contacts with a resistance coil. This resistance coil, like all sand coils which are used in electric heaters, is fixured of wire too small to carry the current, so that the electrical energy not finding an outlet is transformed into heat. In a few momenta, if the current is strong enough, water can be brought to the builing point, but this temperature is never required, save in Borons cimules and in the case of unusually recalcitions feet.

There is a man down in Virginia an idea—cot that ideas are rure in Viginia, nor that a Virginian with one a cortically—but this man's idea, nevel. He is persuaded that the is pling held will in all likelihood on time until the milliannum comes as that until burnanity in the concrete e perturbes a change of heart and preligion there will be always a commof good brothren who will do their of good brethren who will do their tel-bing away from the profine game of the public. Yet there are occasions, as the observant Virginian probably knew, when a drink is necessary in a throng, even at the risk of a reputation for ab-stinence. It was to fill this sching could stinence. It was to fill this sching void that he employed his inventive genius. He knew that cames had been convented into drinking fassis and that operaginases had been made the receptaches of spirituous liquors; but opera glasses and cames are considered estre in Virginia, and a man developing an infatuation for either would be required with suspicion by strangers and with anxiety by his friends.

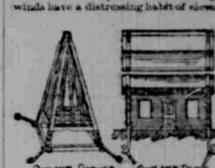
What is more innocent in appearance than a ciothestrush with a heavy wooden back and stiff britiles? Who would think that it contained a pint of good

think that it contained a pint of good bourbon? Yet this combination of good and evil was the culmination of the Machinvellan Virginian's concen

tration upon the liquor question.

His brush, patented a few days ago, has a thick hollow back which contains a glass final necurely concealed from view, with a drinking cup fitted snugly to the resinced neck of the bottle. Either end of the brush can be carrly removed and the flask taken out and re-

Out in the land of the tornado and cyclone some restraint is necessary to hold houses in position. These high



ing dwellings and barns and of transferring them in sections to the pertecenty or even state. The first thing a farmer does out there after terilding his house is to place a heavy mortgage on top, with the possible object of dishearten-ing the cyclone; but the tornado is no respecter of persons or of farm morb the muriques, however weighty, pretty sure to be lifted together with the farmer and the house. The uncertain and unberakled approach of these terrific gales does not tend to tranquil

lity or a sense of security. At the first apprehension of a visit from a cyclope the farmer, termitmous-ly followed by his wife and facility. packs off to his cellur or lowers himself down a well. Here he waits until all has quieted, not knowing whether he will rest in his bed or study astronomy all night. If the house has stood -but it rarely does-all is well and good, but, if it is gone, then all be can do to to build another for the fat and healthy mortgage to come back and

Propert upons. A man out in Denver has patented on idea which he thinks will contestally change this condition of affairs. He is intimate with cyclones, having met several in Kansas, and from his acute observation of their characteristics he is persuaded that he can knock out the strongest of them. In the piquant lan-grange of the unsophiaticated west he is willing to bet dollars to doughoute that

he can stop a tornado in one round. His plan is simple enough. A stron from band passes over the gables and roof of the house, to which it is firmly builted; the ends of the rod terminate in loops which are buried to the general and carefully tacked down by large wooden stakes, a mallet and the hired man. As a sort of additional precustion a small pyramidal house of refuge is attached, also a terrifying combine tion of heavy anchors, siths and bearm, which the inventor believes will stand eteronity. In addition this amateur reformstory institution has infinite poscitalities as a summer busing honoropy or sails a manger, for the pigs, which will commend it at once to the futeillgent agricultures.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND. A Dark Outlook for the Girls of the Middie Cham.

The decline of matrimony in England, according to the Lendon Telegraph, has of late years been very marked, more especially among the mildle and upper chases. Nor are the revolutions that are occasionally made in the divorce court of a nature to encourage the more pradent and eligible young men, and those who would make the best husbands to be in any harry to enter into the enjoyment of countries bliss. It is some relief to middle-rine families overburdened with an excess of dang frees that the oppor-tentities for girls earning their own Reing appear to beneathe increases but the competition for paid employment asceptable to young tailes of the middle relation is every day growing more severe. The prosterint for middle-cases girls in the immediate future appear, therefore to be anything but bright. except to those who are not afreid a work. There are thousands of young men wanting wives to Australia America, where there are few select to be had. There is a carrier open to the amplies female population of England, if they can only manage more to get to the other side of the globs.

The amount of the procious metals that go into the gold and allegendths arts is communical Entries minimizes upward of \$14,000,000 worth of good and sliver annually for plate, juveley and